

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
BRIEFING MEMORANDUM

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TO: The Secretary
FROM: PA - William J. Dwyer
SUBJECT: Your Visit to Ann Arbor, Michigan and
Buffalo, New York, October 14, 1980

Your schedule is at Tab 1. Political and economic sketches of Ann Arbor/Detroit and Buffalo are at Tab 2. Editorial opinion on international issues from newspapers in these cities is at Tab 3. A list of Michigan and New York congressmen contacted by H to inform them of your visit is at Tab 4.

Appropriate dress: Ann Arbor, business suit; Buffalo, black tie for Jais guests, General Pulaski Association dinner.

Depart Andrews AFB 8:00 a.m. Arrive Detroit Metropolitan Airport 9:20 a.m. Flight time is 1 hour, 20 minutes, no time change. Ground transportation to Ann Arbor is 30 minutes.

Inglis House, the University of Michigan's guest facility, is reserved for your use.

1. 10:00-10:45 a.m.
Editorial Session
Location: Inglis House, Ann Arbor

Approximately 30 are expected. Session on BACKGROUND with TV, and radio news directors and newspaper editors, Detroit/Ann Arbor area, and University of Michigan Journalism Fellows. A list of invitees is at Tab 5. Format: Q&A's

At 10:45 a.m. Harold T. Shapiro, President, University of Michigan, will escort you to the next event.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR

REVIEWED BY S. Tolson DATE 3/20/81

EDS FOR XDS NEXT. DATE

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ENDORSE EXISTING MATRONS ☐

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2. 11:00 a.m.-12:05 p.m.

Peace Corps Dedication Ceremony

Location: Steps of Student Union Building
(Hill Auditorium, 825 N. University Avenue,
in case of rain)

Approximately 2000 are expected.

A scenario for the ceremony is at Tab 6.

At approximately 11:40 a.m. Dick Celeste, Peace Corps Director, (biography at Tab 7) will introduce Ms. Sarah Power, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of International Organization Affairs, and Regent, University of Michigan, who will introduce you. You are the concluding speaker at the ceremony. There will be extensive media coverage.

Information on the Peace Corps today, Peace Corps history, and the background to President Kennedy's speech of October 14, 1960 is at Tab 8.

3. 12:30-1:50 p.m.

Lunch and Private Meeting with Mayor Coleman Young (D)

Location: Manager's Office, Butler Aviation
Terminal, Detroit Metropolitan Airport

Mayor Young's biography is at Tab 9.

The Mayor may cite a formal request from Ms. Joyce Garrett, the City's Director of Public Information, for a Pearson Officer. S/SLG is trying to fill this position.

Departure from Detroit

Depart Detroit Metropolitan Airport at 1:55 p.m.
Arrive Buffalo 2:45 p.m. Flight time is 50 minutes, no
time change.

You have a suite at the Statler Hotel.

1. 2:50-3:10 p.m.
Press Conference
Location: Greater Buffalo International Airport,
Prior Aviation Terminal

This press conference was announced at the Department's noon briefing on October 9. A list of Buffalo media contacted by PA is at Tab 10. Format: Q&A's.

2. 3:30-3:45 p.m.
Private meeting with Mr. John Dwyer
Location: Your Suite, Statler Hotel

Dr. Dwyer is the husband of free-lance reporter Cynthia Dwyer who is being held prisoner in Iran. The Iranian Task Force will submit briefing information under cover of a separate memorandum.

3. 6:00-6:50 p.m.
Reception Hosted by Mayor James (Jimmy) D. Griffin (D)
Location: Parlor B&C, Statler Hotel

Your relatives along with friends of Mayor Griffin will attend. Invitees are listed at Tab 11, the Mayor's biography is at Tab 12.

Mayor Griffin and your cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Pijacki, will meet you in your suite at 6:00 p.m. and escort you to the reception.

4. 7:00-7:30 p.m.
Reception Sponsored by the General Pulaski Association.
Location: Terrace Room, Statler Hotel

All guests attending the dinner are invited.

5. 7:30-9:30 p.m.
Dinner Speech sponsored by the General Pulaski Association of the Niagara Frontier
Location: Golden Ballroom, Statler Hotel

800 are expected. Representative Henry J. Nowak (D) will be seated on your right and former Representative Thadeus Dulski (D) at your left. Representative Nowak will introduce you at approximately 8:25 p.m. No Q&A's. The complete program is at Tab 13. There will be extensive media coverage.

Departure from Buffalo

At the conclusion of the dinner program, you will go to your suite to change. Depart Buffalo airport 10:00 p.m. Arrive Andrews AFB 10:55 p.m. Flight time is 55 minutes, no time change.

Attachments:

- Tab 1 - Schedule
- Tab 2 - Political and Economic Sketches
- Tab 3 - Editorials
- Tab 4 - Congressmen Contacted by H
- Tab 5 - List of Invitees for Editorial Session
- Tab 6 - Scenario, Peace Corps Ceremony
- Tab 7 - Biography of Peace Corps Director Celeste
- Tab 8 - Peace Corps Information
- Tab 9 - Biography of Mayor Young
- Tab 10 - List of Buffalo Media
- Tab 11 - Invitees to the Reception
- Tab 12 - Biography of Mayor Griffin
- Tab 13 - Program, General Pulaski Association

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PA/PP:JSettle:HWoods:pmb
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Clearance:
S/P:SBurger
S/PRESS:JTrattner *JT*

Schedule
Ann Arbor to Buffalo
Tuesday, October 14

8:00 a.m.

Depart Andrews AFB
Flying time: 1 hour 20 minutes
No time change

9:20 a.m.

Arrive Detroit Metropolitan Airport

9:50 a.m.

Arrive Inglis House, Ann Arbor

10:00-10:45 a.m.

Editorial Session
Location: Inglis House

10:50 a.m.

Depart Inglis House

11:00 a.m.-12:05 p.m.

Peace Corps Rededication Ceremony
Location: University of Michigan,
Steps of the Student Union on
Hill Auditorium, in case
of rain

12:10 p.m.

Helicopter from Ann Arbor Airport to
Butler Aviation Terminal, Detroit
Metropolitan Airport. Mr. Dyess
will accompany you.

(Staff will motorcade to airport)

12:30-1:50 p.m.

Lunch and Private Meeting with
Mayor Young
Location: Manager's Office,
Butler Aviation Terminal,
Detroit Metropolitan Airport

1:55 p.m.

Depart Detroit Metropolitan Airport
Flying time: 50 minutes, no time change

2:45 p.m.

Arrive Greater Buffalo International Airport,
Prior Aviation Terminal

2:50-3:10 p.m.

Press Conference
Location: Greater Buffalo International
Airport Prior Aviation Terminal

3:25 p.m.

Arrive Statler Hotel
Suite reserved

BUFFALO

Buffalo is the second most populous city in the State of New York, but its population is decreasing: it is down 200,000 people in the suburbs (to 1 million) and 50,000 in the city (to 300,000). Apart from severe winter weather, migration from Buffalo is due mostly to economic conditions. Buffalo's basic industries are experiencing sluggish economic growth, with the steel and auto industries particularly depressed.

Buffalo has the highest unemployment in the state (11 percent). Unemployment in the steel industry is 46 percent; in the auto industry, 20 percent. (People of Polish descent, the largest ethnic minority in the area, are employed primarily in the steel and auto industries.) Among blacks (the fastest growing minority at 36 percent of the city population), unemployment is 40 percent.

Buffalo also has a sizable chemical industry, which recently received national publicity as a result of the Love Canal chemical-waste controversy. President Carter visited the nearby city of Niagara on October 1 and announced a \$20 million new-home reimbursement program for the residents of the Love Canal area.

Buffalo's economy depends significantly on Canada, just across the Niagara River (Toronto is a two-hour drive from Buffalo). Fifty-three thousand jobs in the Buffalo area depend on exports, primarily to Canada. The Buffalo broadcast media serves a large Canadian market in addition to the local New York State area. At the more personal level, many Buffalo residents happily drive to Canada to purchase gasoline at \$.91 a gallon rather than pay \$1.25 a gallon in the Buffalo area.

Although mutual economic dependence has resulted in excellent relations between Canada and the Buffalo area, there are several outstanding issues involving Canada. The construction of a modern Canadian steel mill near Buffalo will soon produce steel at a price below that of New York producers serving the Buffalo market. This prospect prompted Governor Carey to implement legislation requiring steel consumers in New York to "buy American." Another controversy continues between Canadian television stations and U.S. stations along the border. Canada has disallowed tax deductions for the purchase of advertising time on U.S. television stations, which led to a loss of \$20 million a year for U.S. stations. The fishing industry on both sides of the border await ratification by the U.S. Senate of the treaty establishing U.S. and Canadian fishing limits. Action has been delayed for years primarily due to objections from New England fishermen.

ANN ARBOR/DETROIT

Ann Arbor, 36 miles west of Detroit, has a population of 100,000 divided about equally between students at the University of Michigan and descendants of German immigrants who work in Ann Arbor's aging factories (machinery, tools, steel ball bearings). By Ann Arbor standards, unemployment is high (8.5 percent), but down from last month's 10 percent, and well below the Michigan average (14 percent).

The University of Michigan, the so-called "Mother of State Universities," combines quality and quantity education. Its professional schools are first-rate, and its graduate schools are among the country's top-ranked. The University has produced many distinguished scholars, some of whom have recently held government posts, including Michael Oksenberg, former China specialist on the NSC, and Paul McCracken, Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers under President Ford (who received his undergraduate degree from Michigan).

Michigan is geographically divided between the southern and northern peninsulas but is economically, politically, and socially divided between Detroit and the rest of the state. While the Detroit population declines, the state population increases. Minorities account for 60 percent of Detroit's population--a percentage which increases to almost 80 percent (primarily blacks) within the central city. The main concentration of Polish-Americans (27,000) is in the Hamtramck section of Detroit; most are union members and, as a result, are greatly interested in the progress of workers in Poland. Sixty thousand Arabs also live in Detroit, the largest such concentration in the country.

As the so-called "Motor City," Detroit is headquarters for the U.S. auto industry and now the most acutely affected by unemployment of any area in the country. Eighteen percent unemployment exists among Detroit autoworkers (surpassed only by 25 percent among autoworkers in Flint, Michigan, 75 miles north of Detroit). Moreover, 35 percent of young blacks in Detroit are without jobs.

Detroit autoworkers have traditionally been well paid and have enjoyed a comfortable standard of living. Their success has been attributable to their union, the United Auto Workers, and its presidents, the late Walter Reuther and current president Douglas Fraser. In view of Japan's 22 percent share of the U.S. auto market, Fraser recently visited Tokyo to impress upon Japanese officials the extent of unemployment in the American auto industry. This follows a common belief among the public that the Japanese are primarily to blame for problems in the U.S. auto industry. A recent Roper poll, for example, shows that 59 percent of the public believes

Japanese imports are the major reason for the industry's troubles (57 percent cited inflation, 53 percent high prices for gas, 50 percent Detroit's failure to produce efficient cars...).

In recent months, the Administration has approved funds for various projects in Michigan, including \$9.3 million for a gasohol plant, \$1 million to retrain 1,000 unemployed workers, \$1.6 million for summer jobs for young people in Flint, and \$25 million to renovate a Detroit housing project.

Canada plays a significant role in the economy of Detroit. Canada is by far the leading U.S. trade partner, and the majority of this trade passes through Detroit. Moreover, extensive cross-border travel occurs between Detroit and Windsor, Canada, across the Detroit River. In general, the frequent contact results in good feelings between Michiganders and Canadians. These feelings were further strengthened as a result of Canada's assistance to the Iran hostages--a gesture which people in this part of the country have not forgotten.

Drafted: PA/OAP: DDeBuck: mdr
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Editorial Opinion From Selected Michigan Papers

Ann Arbor

Ann Arbor has only one paper, the News, which has a circulation of 42,609 and maintains its own editorial policy. PA does not monitor the News; however, a phone call to Don Faber, editor of the editorial page, yielded the following information.

The News:

- opposed the sale of nuclear fuel to India;
- opposes burying nuclear waste in Northern Michigan;
- objects to American Indian overfishing in the Northern Great Lakes. (The Indians claim--and thus far courts have agreed--they may fish without any restraints under 19th century treaties.)

Detroit

Detroit has two competing dailies, the morning--and more liberal--Free Press (circulation 607,647), and the evening--and more conservative--News (circulation 628,574). The Free Press is a member of the Knight-Ridder Newspaper Group, which does not have a uniform editorial policy for its papers.

Following are excerpts from the Detroit papers on foreign policy issues:

Auto Industry Troubles

"Advocates of protectionism for the domestic auto market will see nothing to cheer about in the finding by a federal commission's staff that changing American consumer preferences--not the Japanese--are at the root of the auto industry's severe financial problems.... The key to the auto industry's salvation, the commission is saying, is really right here in Detroit" (Free Press, 9/13).

"While there are many reasons the American auto industry is in jeopardy, few reasons are so basic to the whole dismal picture as the growing disparities in wage rates that have undermined the ability of U.S. car makers to meet foreign competition.... Analysts characterized last fall's auto contract as the most generous and most inflationary since 1948, with the producers getting little in exchange.... The reality is this: The U.S. auto worker has priced himself out of the market" (News, 6/22).

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"Toyota's response to Ford's latent proposal [a joint venture to build up to 60,000 vehicles a month in the U.S.] will indicate how serious it is about producing, as well as selling, in the U.S. market. And that decision may be an important clue to the future of trade relations between this country and Japan" (News, 9/12).

Poland... "Spirit of a Proud People"

"Poland's workers have been engaged in such a fine, delicate balancing act, with so many risks and so many anxieties laid bare, that the full impact of what they have thus far wrought, and how much hazard there is in it for them, may well have been lost... Heaven be praised for the proud spirit of Poland" (Free Press, 9/8).

"The Polish workers have reason to celebrate their triumph, and they deserve the Free World's acclaim. But there is also reason for caution... Soviet displeasure at the Polish compromises may be merely delayed. They may be waiting until the world spotlight has moved on before attempting to undermine the reforms... Even greater courage will be required of the Poles if they are to enjoy the freedoms they struck for. And they will need even more attention and support from their friends in the West in the months ahead" (News, 9/4).

Iran-Iraq War

"What is going on at the head of the Persian Gulf is an eruption of animosities so ancient and tangled that the West can hardly understand them, much less temper or resolve them, but it is clear somebody has to try.... There are some steps that can be taken.... The deployment in Saudi Arabia of four sophisticated radar planes appears to be the United States' carefully modulated but necessary response at this moment. OPEC has to be encouraged to continue its apparent willingness to make up for the shortfall in oil supplies from Iran and Iraq.... The signals to the Soviet Union--that the superpowers must stay out of the region, and that the U.S. itself desires as little military involvement as possible--must be plain. It would be helpful to construct some sort of unified allied position on the conflict.... The UN focus on the region should be continued" (Free Press, 10/2).

Camp David Negotiations

"The decision of the Knesset, to proclaim a 'united' Jerusalem the capital of that nation signals the end of the Camp David round of peace negotiations.... The law is an embarrassment to American supporters of Israel, many of whom are finding it more and more difficult to defend the inflexible Begin administration" (News, 8/12)

"What is there to the decision by Israel and Egypt to resume peace negotiations within weeks, with a new Camp David meeting to follow after the November elections?... The new progress suggests

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that the death of the Camp David accords has been widely exaggerated. Those accords were the greatest breakthrough resolving Israeli-Arab animosities in decades. Keeping them alive, keeping the negotiations going, keeping Mr. Sadat and Mr. Begin willing to talk to each other with Mr. Carter as arbiter--all that has real meaning, beyond the symbolism. And beyond the politics" (Free Press, 9/10).

Immigration

Legal--"Despite all the stereotypes, immigrants don't make tough times tougher. America may have lost some economic ground, may even have lost some spirit, but it remains a beacon of hope for millions of the embattled and merely bored, for the poor and not so poor. That is worth remembering whenever temptations arise to close the doors of freedom on the masses who huddle outside" (Free Press, 9/27).

Illegal--"The country doesn't need or want the kind of identity papers used by totalitarian states. But a good case can be made for the Social Security card as a simple and reliable piece of worker identification. Job applicants should have to prove they are in the country legally, and employers should have the right to ask for a document that says so" (News, 7/16).

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Drafted: PA/OAP:VGillespie:mdr
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Editorial Opinion from the Buffalo Evening News

Buffalo is one of 36 U.S. cities that have competing daily newspapers. The morning Courier-Express has a circulation of 126,825. The Evening News has the largest upstate circulation of 265,318.

We monitor only the Evening News. Following are excerpts from recent editorials on foreign policy issues.

Canadian-U.S. Relations

-- TV "Border War": "Firing another gun in the television 'border war' between the United States and Canada, President Carter has asked Congress to retaliate against a discriminatory Canadian law that hurts American television stations.... Long concerned with the 'cultural invasion' from the U.S., Canada has taken various steps to encourage Canadian arts and entertainment and increase 'Canadian content' on TV and radio.... As a result, border TV stations, including those in Buffalo, have lost Canadian business, worth an estimated \$20 million a year.... Canada's desire to develop its own culture and TV industry is understandable, but Mr. Carter is right in declaring that the cost of achieving this should not be borne by U.S. businessmen" (9/21).

-- Fishing Boundaries: "Another vexing irritant in U.S.-Canadian relations is the drawn-out dispute about fishing boundaries, and in this Canada cannot be blamed for feeling impatient.... Ratification is being held up because of the special interests of some New England senators. The treaties should be ratified without delay, ending this minor dispute before it threatens to create bad feeling between friendly neighbors" (9/21).

Poland--Continue Economic Aid

"Poland now appears to be headed for a low settling-down period in the wake of the strikes and abrupt change of government.... Secretary of State Edmund Muskie was right in urging the continuation of U.S. economic assistance to Poland, whose economic distress has been magnified by the recent strikes. It is important to encourage the Polish government to remain on its present less doctrinaire course and to maintain its ties to the West" (9/11).

Helsinki Review Still Useful

"The Madrid meeting, while an obvious propaganda forum, will provide a useful review of the Helsinki Accord.... The U.S. will be interested in condemning the brutal Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

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The Russians will try to use the conference to isolate the U.S. from its European allies, especially on the issue of stationing intermediate range missiles in Europe.... Some critics may dismiss the parley as merely a forum for Soviet propaganda, but it will also be a forum for free nations to make reasoned pleas for human values" (8/21).

No Nuclear Fuel to India

"Mr. Carter faced a tough decision, since it would be in U.S. interests to seek good relations with Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and head off any closer Indian-Soviet ties. But that goal should not have overridden the long-term U.S. policy of heading off a possibly disastrous proliferation of nuclear weapons.... If the U.S. goes through with the sale of nuclear fuel to a nation that flagrantly ignores U.S. non-proliferation policy, the worldwide effort to establish more stringent nuclear controls could be gravely impaired" (9/16).

Iran--Hostages Must Not Be Forgotten

"The United States has done what it could in the way of sanctions against Iran, but the administration's failure to obtain anything more than token participation by our European allies is a striking demonstration of the decline in U.S. influence. Despite that failure, the hostages must not be forgotten, and the administration must not cease in its efforts to reiterate to our allies and to every other civilized nation that this outrageous treatment of our innocent citizens must be brought to an end" (8/29).

Syria-Libya Merger Probably Won't Work

"Undaunted by past failures, Libyan President Moamar Khadafi has secured Syria's consent for a merger between the two countries. The declared motive of the union is to better carry on the fight against Israel.... So far, all attempts to achieve Arab unity--whether for the purpose of destroying Israel or of recapturing a faded dream of empire--have been thwarted by national rivalries of the Arab states. The new attempt by Libya and Syria may never get past the talking stage" (9/4).

South Korea Mocks Democracy

"The new leader, Gen. Chun Doo-hwan, is making a mockery of his people's hopes for democracy, having himself elected president and ruthlessly suppressing opposition.... During Gen. Park's long rule, the U.S. did what it could to discourage repressive practices, and that is about all it can do at the present time. Flourishing U.S.-Korean trade provides the U.S. with a strong economic lever that could be used against the Seoul government if it continues to suppress the yearning for democracy" (8/21).

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"The death sentence given South Korea's leading opposition figure by a military court dims any lingering hope for democracy under the country's rigid military regime.... Our diplomats close to the scene can best judge the proper public posture [for the U.S.], but there should be no suggestion in private talks with South Korean officials that the U.S. can condone such a perversion of justice" (9/20).

"Capitalist Road" for China

"The new official emphasis [in China] is on economic development and productivity, and the once-strident Communist ideology has been muted.... There is a certain unhealthy feverish aspect to this kind of erratic change, and China has been in a state of turbulent revolution for almost the entire three decades since Mao's victory over Chiang Kai-shek in 1949. China clearly needs a period of consolidation and stable leadership. Still, this latest drastic tilt toward free-enterprise pragmatism is welcome, and it will be best for the Western world if the current changing of the guard proves successful" (9/6).

Zimbabwe--\$20 Million in U.S. Aid Only a Pittance

"Mr. Mugabe's success so far has been remarkable--although over-shadowed by the staggering problems that still face him.... The world is watching to see whether the struggling new nation will succeed in solving its racial and economic problems. If it does, it could set a pattern for a similar solution in Namibia and encourage stability and peace in a large part of southern Africa.... So far, the U.S. has granted Zimbabwe \$20 million in aid. That is a start, but it is only a pittance compared with the sums contemplated a few years ago" (8/25).

Drafted: PA/CAP:VHGillespie:mdr
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Congressional Delegation Contacted by II

Ann Arbor

Senators

Donald W. Riegle, Jr. (Democrat)
Carl Levin (Democrat)

Representative _____

Carl D. Pursell (R) District 2

Buffalo

Senators

Jacob K. Javits (Republican)
Daniel P. Moynihan (Democrat)

Representatives

John J. LaFalce	(D)	District 36
Henry J. Nowak	(D)	District 37
Jack Kemp	(R)	District 38

00000000000000000000000000000000

Editorial Session
Tuesday, October 14
Inglis House, Ann Arbor
10:00-10:45 a.m.

Newspapers

Ann Arbor

Michigan Alumnus

Richard Emmons, Editor (accepts)

Michigan Daily

Patricia Hagen, City Editor (accepts)

News

Donald Faber, Editor (accepts)

Battle Creek

Enquirer and News

Dan Martin (tentative, will probably send a reporter)

Detroit

Al-Mashriq

Napoleon Bashi, Editor (accepts)

Detroit Citizen (Hamtramck-Highland Park)

Gregory Kowalski, Editor (accepts)

Detroit Suburban Newspapers

Jack MacGriff, Publisher and Editor (accepts)

News

Frederick Douglas
or Christopher Wilcox, Associate Editors (accepts)

Polish Daily News

Stanley Krajewski, Editor (accepts)

South End (Wayne State University) (Black publication)

John Burnett, Editor (invited)

The Jewish News

Philip Slomavitz, Editor (tentative, will probably
send representative)

Ukrainian News

Michael Smyk, Editor (accepts)

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Ypsilanti

Press

Joe Matasick, Editor (accepts)

TV

Battle Creek

WUHQ (ABC)

Larry Mahannah, News Director (accepts)

Detroit

WDIV (NBC)

James Snelder, Editor (tentative, will send a representative)

WGPR

Joe Spenser, News Director

WXYZ (ABC)

Jim Harrington, Reporter (accepts)

Lansing

WJIM (CBS)

Tom Milbourn, Editor (tentative will send a representative)

Southfield

WJBK (CBS)

Charles Cain, Reporter (accepts)

Radio

Ann Arbor

WIOB (ABC)

Robert Murray, News Director (accepts)
(Arab voice producer)

WUOM

Robert Wittman
or Mark Stacey, Reporters (tentative)

03150700

JOURNALISM FELLOWS

PARTICIPANTS, EDITORIAL SESSION

GRAHAM HOVEY, Professor of Communication and Director of the National Endowment for the Humanities Fellowships for Journalists program at the University.

Foreign Affairs reporter in the Washington Bureau of The New York Times 1977-1980, with emphasis on United States foreign policy in the third world, especially Africa and Latin America.

Member of the Editorial Board of The Times from July, 1966, through 1976, concentrating on U.S. foreign policy and with special interests in Western Europe, Canada, Latin America and Africa. Traveled abroad extensively throughout this period and wrote frequent signed columns for the Op Ed pages of The Times.

European Correspondent of the Minneapolis Tribune for nearly seven years, based in London but ranging across Europe, East and West, to provide coverage for both news columns and editorial page. Made annual swing through some of the Warsaw Pact countries. Special interests: Berlin and Germany, East-West relations, disarmament and arms control, NATO, the European Community, the politics of Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, Greece and Turkey.

SUSAN AGER, News Feature and Lifestyle Reporter, The San Jose Mercury News, San Jose, California; University of Michigan NEH Fellow.

BARRY BEARAK, Staff Writer, The Miami Herald, Miami, Florida; NEH Fellow.

THOMAS BEVIER, Staff Writer, The Detroit Free Press, Detroit, Michigan; NEH Fellow.

NICHOLAS COLEMAN, Reporter, Rochester Bureau, The Minneapolis Tribune; Minneapolis, Minnesota; NEH Fellow.

BRUCE DESILVA, Medical Writer, The Providence Journal, Providence, Rhode Island; NEH Fellow.

CAROLE HALICKI, Editorial Director, WRAU-TV, Peoria, Illinois; NEH Fellow.

LAURIE HORN, Feature Writer, Broward Bureau, The Miami Herald, Miami, Florida; NEH Fellow.

GERALD KATO, Staff Writer, The Honolulu Advertiser, Honolulu, Hawaii; NEH Fellow.

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TOBY MCINTOSH, Reporter, Bureau of National Affairs,
Washington, D.C.; NEH Fellow.

RICHARD NADOLSKI, Reporter, The Springfield Morning Union
and Sunday Republican, Springfield, Massachusetts; NEH Fellow.

STEVEN SMALL, Photo Editor, The Columbian, Vancouver,
Washington; NEH Fellow.

JERRY TELFER, News Photographer, The San Francisco Chronicle,
San Francisco, California; NEH Fellow.

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SCENARIO FOR REDEDICATION CEREMONY

Introductory Remarks.....Harold T. Shapiro
(Indicates the significance of the President
occasion and then introduces Alan Guskin, University of Michigan
Chancellor, University of Wisconsin-Parkside.
Chancellor Guskin was a graduate student at
Michigan and heard John F. Kennedy's campaign
remarks about a possible Peace Corps on
October 14, 1960. He went on to be one of
the first volunteers)

A review of the Night of October 14, 1960.....Chancellor Guskin

Introduction of Sargent Shriver.....President Shapiro

(Sargent Shriver was the first
Peace Corps Director)

Introduction of Richard F. Celeste.....Sargent Shriver

(Richard F. Celeste is the
Peace Corps Director)

Remarks.....Richard F. Celeste

Introduction of Ms. Yolanda King.....Richard F. Celeste

(Ms. King, daughter of Dr. Martin
Luther King, Jr., is a new member
of the Peace Corps Advisory Council)

Remarks.....Ms. Yolanda King

Introduction of Sam Brown.....Richard F. Celeste

(Sam Brown is the Director of ACTION)

Remarks.....Sam Brown

Introduction of 30,000th Returned PCV.....Richard F. Celeste

(Dale Yamauchi, who recently com-
pleted her two-year tour as a PCV
physical therapist in Brazil, will
make a presentation to the Hubert
Humphrey Library, in recognition of
his role as legislative "father" of
the Peace Corps)

Remarks.....Ms. Yamauchi

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Introduction of Ms. Sarah Power.....Richard F. Celeste

(Sarah Power is Deputy Assistant
Secretary of International
Organization Affairs and Regent,
University of Michigan)

Introduction of Secretary Muskie.....Sarah Power

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BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

RICHARD P. CELESTE

Richard P. Celeste, who served as Ohio's lieutenant governor from 1975 to January, 1979, was appointed by President Carter as director of the Peace Corps.

As head of the Peace Corps, Celeste directs Peace Corps programs involving 6,500 volunteers serving in 64 developing countries. His nomination by the President on March 29, 1979 was confirmed by the Senate on April 24.

A native of Lakewood, Ohio, Celeste was born on November 11, 1937. He graduated magna cum laude from Yale University in 1959 and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, the national honorary society. His major area of studies at Yale was African history and his thesis concerned Pan-Africanism.

Following his graduation, he taught at Yale for one year as a Carnegie Teaching Fellow. Chosen to be a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford University in England, he pursued research on American diplomatic relations with Africa during the 1880s.

In 1962, Celeste returned to Yale for additional graduate studies. He also worked for the New Haven, Conn. Board of Education as a curriculum advisor and taught civics part-time.

In 1963, Celeste accepted a six-month assignment in Washington, D.C. as staff liaison officer with the Peace Corps' Division of Volunteer support for Latin America.

In June, 1963, he joined the staff of U.S. Ambassador to India Chester Bowles as executive assistant. During his four years with the Ambassador in New Delhi, he traveled 60,000 miles through the subcontinent, taking a special interest in agricultural production and community development efforts.

He returned with his family to Cleveland in 1967 and joined the National Housing Corp., a small firm specializing in the development of housing for senior citizens of moderate income. In 1972, he became president of the company.

Celeste became involved in Democratic politics during the 1960 elections when he helped to organize Youth for Kennedy at the National Democratic Convention and a voter registration campaign in Cleveland. After his return to the United States from India, he became an active participant in local and national politics.

Richard Colonte

2

In 1970, Celeste was elected for the first of two terms to the Ohio State House of Representatives from the 3th District.

In 1974, he won the election for lieutenant governor. As lieutenant governor, Celeste took a particular interest in strengthening Ohio's Title XX program, which provides federal funds for social services for the elderly.

In November 1973, Celeste ran unsuccessfully as the Democratic candidate for governor of Ohio.

In Cleveland, Celeste maintains an active interest in community, government and church organizations, including the Italian Sons and Daughters of America, the West Side Ecumenical Ministry and Karamu House, a community center nationally recognized for its involvement with the arts. He serves on the boards of a number of local organizations in both Cleveland and Columbus, Ohio.

IMPORTANT DATES IN PEACE CORPS HISTORY

October 14, 1960

Presidential candidate John F. Kennedy proposes an international "youth service program" at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, in a 2:00 a.m. speech on the steps of the student union.

January, 1961

President Kennedy sets up task force under Sargent Shriver to study the feasibility of a Peace Corps.

March 1, 1961

President Kennedy signs Executive Order creating the Peace Corps.

August 30, 1961

The first group of Peace Corps volunteers departs for service in Ghana. The 51 volunteers serve in secondary school education programs.

September 22, 1961

Congress formally approves Peace Corps by passing the Peace Corps Act. It states three goals:

1. Help people of developing countries meet their manpower needs.
2. Help promote better understanding of the American people on the part of the peoples served.
3. To promote better understanding of other peoples on the part of Americans.

January 1, 1962

A total of 748 Peace Corps volunteers are serving in 13 countries.

June 30, 1967

The number of Peace Corps volunteers in service peaks with 14,968 in 50 countries.

1971

President Nixon orders Peace Corps brought under umbrella of ACTION along with VISTA (created in 1964 as the domestic counterpart to Peace Corps) and other federal volunteer programs.

March 1, 1979

President Carter grants a special independent status to Peace Corps within ACTION.

80-19200339

IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEERS TODAY

5,508 Peace Corps volunteers are currently in training or service in 62 developing countries.

A Peace Corps applicant must be a U.S. citizen and at least 18 years old. There is no upper age limit. The applicant must be medically qualified and, if married, serve with his or her spouse.

57% are male, 14% are married, and the average volunteer's age is 27.6 years.

Five percent -- 107 men and 178 women are over the age of 50. Sixteen volunteers are under 21.

Volunteers normally serve two-year terms. Each year, around 10% elect to extend their service.

The average monthly living allowance for service is \$297.

A readjustment allowance of \$125 is set aside, payable on completion of service.

54% live and work in communities of fewer than 10,000 residents.

Peace Corps volunteers are assigned only at the request of the host governments.

Volunteers receive intensive, short-term technical, language and cultural training.

45% teach specific skills or academic subjects; 19% work in health or nutrition; 15% work in agriculture; 7% in economic development; 5% in energy conservation and community service; 4% in water supply and sanitation.

During the past 20 years, more than 80,000 Americans have served as Peace Corps volunteers in 85 countries.

The Peace Corps is an autonomous part of ACTION, the federal volunteer service agency. Nearly 30,000 Americans serve in ACTION programs which include VISTA (Volunteers in Service to America), RSVP (Retired Senior Volunteer Program), Foster Grandparent Program, Senior Companion Program, and University Year for ACTION.

BACKGROUND TO KENNEDY'S ANN ARBOR SPEECH
OF OCTOBER 14, 1960

In the 1950s sentiment emerged for a US voluntary force which would serve in underdeveloped countries. Eleanor Roosevelt, Congressman Henry Reuss, the United Automobile Workers, led by Walter Reuther, David Lilienthal, (former TVA director) and Sargent Shriver were among those who advocated the Peace Corps idea in various forms. By 1957 Senator Hubert Humphrey and Congressman Henry Reuss aroused political interest in a "Point Four Youth Corps" or Peace Corps. The first legislation on the subject, Reuss' bill of January 1960 (H.R. 9638), sought a study for the establishment of the Peace Corps; Senator Humphrey's bill of June called for actually sending "young men to assist the peoples of the underdeveloped areas of the world to combat poverty, disease, illiteracy and hunger."

Although Reuss and Humphrey deserve to be considered among the Peace Corps' founding fathers, neither they nor anyone else had really applied consistent or concentrated political pressure on behalf of the idea. "If it had been just left to us" admitted Reuss, "the Peace Corps idea would still be clustering up the legislative corridors." It only became an issue of national political importance during the Presidential campaign of 1960. The man who brought it to its zenith was the junior senator from Massachusetts and Democratic Presidential nominee, John F. Kennedy.

Although Kennedy first proposed an "international youth service program" in his Ann Arbor speech, he made a more thorough statement on the Peace Corps in San Francisco later during the campaign. The influence of the Humphrey legislative proposal is particularly evident in this speech.

THE HONORABLE
COLEMAN YOUNG
MAYOR
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

As a national political figure, Mr. Young is noted for his involvement with the civil rights movement and as one of our most prominent black political leaders. He is Vice-Chairman, Democratic National Committee, and presided over the formulation of the party platform in 1980. He regards his own political influence as based on negotiating skills and coalition building.

The Mayor is 62 years old; he was born in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, moved to Detroit as a small child, and was educated in its public schools. He was an officer in the US Army during World War II and served in the famed Tuskegee Army unit. He was nevertheless, jailed for protesting segregation in the armed services. He subsequently was a labor organizer and an insurance executive.

In 1948, Mr. Young was active in the Henry Wallace presidential campaign. His first elected position in Michigan politics was as a delegate to the Michigan Constitutional Convention of 1961. In 1964, he was elected state senator; in 1973, Mayor of Detroit. There is no limit on the number of mayoral terms for which he can run.

His proudest achievement is dramatically transforming police-community relations in Detroit by securing full representation from the community. Affirmative action has been implemented throughout city government and in the awarding of city contracts. His talent for coalition building is evident both in the cooperation between the private and public sectors that prevails within Detroit and his unique partnership with Michigan Governor William G. Milliken (R). Indeed, the two men are known as "the odd couple" by the irreverent and, in addition to collaborating over federal grants, together they attracted the 1980 Republican Convention to Detroit.

While the Mayor is known as a superb lobbyist for Detroit's interests, he faces the prospect of a \$100 million deficit by July, 1981. Since by law no deficit financing for city government is permissible, he must make difficult decisions in the near future.

Physical developments in Detroit associated with Mayor Young include the Riverfront project (housing, commercial, recreational), the Port development program, the Ambassador Bridge to Canada (westside), and Belle Isle Park Bridge (east side)

The Mayor has a keen interest in attracting the investment of foreign capital in Detroit. Increased trade is, of course, linked to the Port development project. Most of all, he wants Detroit to become a free trade zone.

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PRESS CONFERENCE AT AIRPORT

2:45 p.m.

INVITEES

NEWSPAPERS

Buffalo Courier-Express

Buffalo News

Am-Pol Eagle (Nat Pelcynski, Publisher)

Challenger (Black Weekly)

Criterion (Black Weekly)

TELEVISION

WIVB-TV (CBS, Channel 4)

WKBW-TV (ABC, Channel 7)

WGR-TV (NBC, Channel 2)

WNED-TV (PBS, Channel 17)

RADIO

WBEN-AM

WEBR-AM

WGR-AM

WKBW-AM (covering for VOA)

WJJL-AM (Niagara Falls)

WYSL-AM

03 15 38 10 30

MUSKIE RECEPTION

STATLER HOTEL (PARLOR A & B)

OCTOBER 14, 1980 - 8:00 - 8:30 p.m.

POLITICIANS

County Executive Edward Rutkowski
Congressman Henry J. Nowak
Ted Dulski
Assemblyman Dennis Gorski
Stanley Stachowski
Alfreda Slominski
Assemblyman Robin Schimminger
Eric County Chairman Joseph Crangle

LABOR

Michael Fitzpatrick
Edward Pawlik

BUSINESS

John Sikorski
Charles Diebold
Frank Ciminelli
Andy Ciolek
Boss Kenzie
Roger Parkinson
Murray Light
Robert Donough
Ken Scanlon
Stanley Buczkowski
Irene Drajem
Gerald Eagan
Andrew Craig

RELATIVES

Mr. and Mrs. Chester Balon
Mr. Henry Bauman
Mr. Edmund Byczynski
Mrs. Frances Cook
and daughter
Mr. and Mrs. Casey Czarnecki, Sr.
Mr. and Mrs. Casey Czarnecki, Jr.
Ms. Mary Czarnecki
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Gawion
Mr. and Mrs. Stanely Kowalewski
Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Pijacki

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CITY OF BUFFALO
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

JAMES D. GRIFFIN
MAYOR

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

JAMES D. GRIFFIN

MAYOR

CITY OF BUFFALO

Date of Birth:

June 29, 1929 - Old First Ward
of Buffalo.

Marital Status:

Married to the former Margaret
McMahon in 1968.

3 Children - Maureen - Age 10
 Megan - Age 7
 Thomas - Age 6

Residence:

420 Dorrance Avenue, Buffalo,
New York 14215

Military Service:

February 1951 to November 1953.
Enlisted in United States Army as
a Private and was promoted to the
rank of Lieutenant. Served as
Paratrooper and saw action in
Korean conflict.

Education:

1. St. Brigid's Elementary School
1943 Graduate
2. Our Lady of Victory High School
1948 Graduate
3. Erie County Technical Institute
1952 Graduate

66-10210376

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Con't. 2

Work Experience:

1. Worked in feed mills and grain elevators on Buffalo's waterfront.
2. Worked on the Buffalo Creek Railroad as an engineer. Currently on a leave of absence from railroad.

Public Offices:

1. Served for 2 terms as the Ellicott District Councilman (1961-1965)
2. Served for 11 years (5 1/2 terms) as State Senator from the 56th Senatorial District. (1967-1977)

Election as Mayor:

Elected Mayor of the City of Buffalo on November 8th, 1977, on the Conservative Party Line. First person to win office of Mayor on that line alone. Only the second person in New York State to be elected to a major public office on the Conservative Line. Defeated the Republican and Democratic nominees for Mayor by over 12,000 votes.

PROGRAM

General Pulaski Association of the Niagara Frontier

7:30 - 8:30 p.m.

Master of Ceremonies

Daniel J. Kij, President,
Polish Union of America

Welcome

Matthew W. Polczynski, President,
General Pulaski Association of
the Niagara Frontier

Invocation

Bernard McLaughlin
Bishop of Buffalo

3 Pledge of Allegiance

Alice Posluszny
Community Leader

Dinner

7:40 - 8:15 p.m.

Acknowledgements

Richard Solecki, Vice President
General Pulaski Association of
the Niagara Frontier

Brief Remarks

Bruce F. Caputo
Former New York Representative
for the 23rd District

Introduction of
Representative Nowak

Thaddus J. Dulski
Former New York Representative
for the 37th District

Introduction of
The Secretary

Representative Henry J. Nowak

Speech

The Honorable Edmund S. Muskie

Benediction

Martin Goldberg
Rabbi, Temple Beth Zion

